



Light-Duty Vehicle Choice Modeling and Benefits Analysis

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National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)
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DOE Vehicle Technologies Program
2020 Annual Merit Review and Peer Evaluation Meeting

Project ID # van018

This presentation does not contain any proprietary, confidential, or otherwise restricted information.

Timeline

- Project start date: 10/01/2019
- Project end date: 09/30/2022
- Percent complete: 20%

Budget

- Total project funding: \$900K
(pending future appropriations)
 - DOE share: 100%
- Funding for FY 2019: N/A
 - Though this project builds upon previous activities
- Funding for FY 2020: \$300K

Barriers

- Rigorous modeling and applied analysis needed to assess program benefits and inform portfolio planning related to:
 - Advanced Combustion
 - Electrification Technologies
 - Batteries
 - Material Technologies
 - Fuel Cells
 - Hydrogen Storage

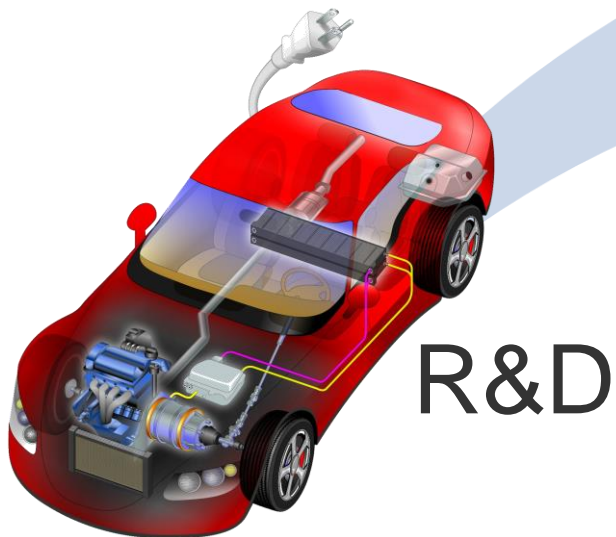
Partners

- Project lead: NREL
- Argonne National Laboratory
- DOE technology managers

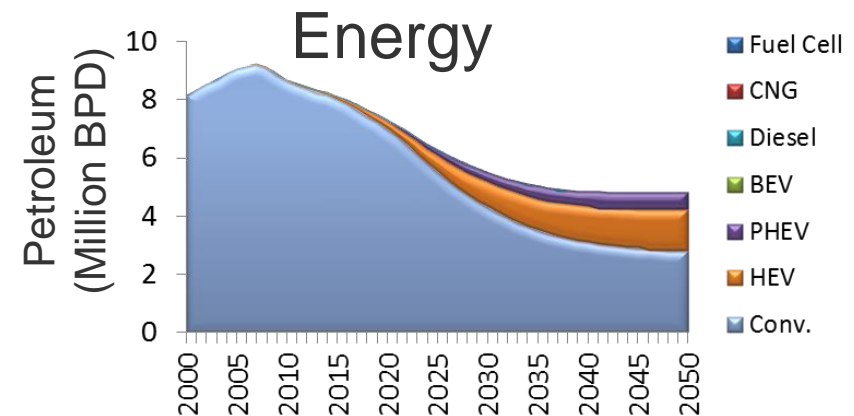
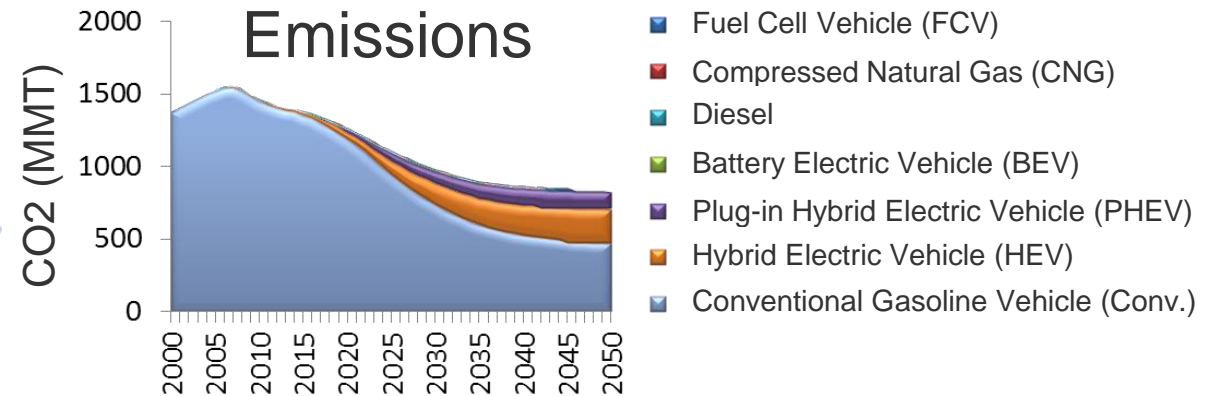
Relevance

Objective: Estimate the energy and emission benefits of vehicle technology research

- Vehicle electrification, including batteries, motors and power electronics
- Combustion and materials
- Fuel cells and hydrogen storage



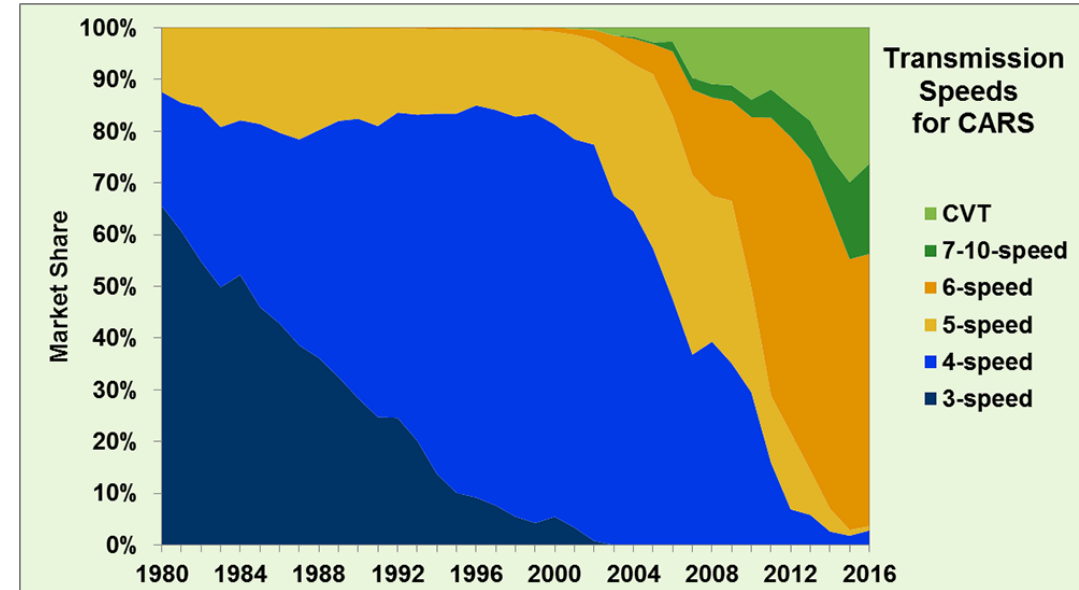
Benefits



BPD: barrels per day
MMT: million metric tons
R&D: research and development

FY2020 Milestones/Accomplishments

- ✓ Q1: Update DOE on Light Duty Automotive Deployment Options Projection Tool (ADOPT) enhancements.
 - ✓ Improved transmission modeling to capture trend of increasing number of speeds
 - ✓ Added automatic inflation adjustment to sync prices of different data sets
 - ✓ Improved long-distance range penalty for BEVs
 - ✓ Heavy-duty data and model improvements
- ✓ Q2: Share preliminary light-duty (LD) benefits analysis runs with DOE for review and feedback.
 - ✓ Electrification
 - ✓ Combustion
 - ✓ Materials
 - ✓ Fuel cells and Hydrogen Storage
- Q4: Ongoing
 - Deliver completed LD Benefits Analysis Report for final DOE review.
 - Go/No-Go: Confirm success of streamlined process and assess priorities for FY21, including refining/updating input assumptions and model features.



Source: Oak Ridge National Laboratory, [2016 Vehicle Technologies Market Report](#), May 2017.

Approach

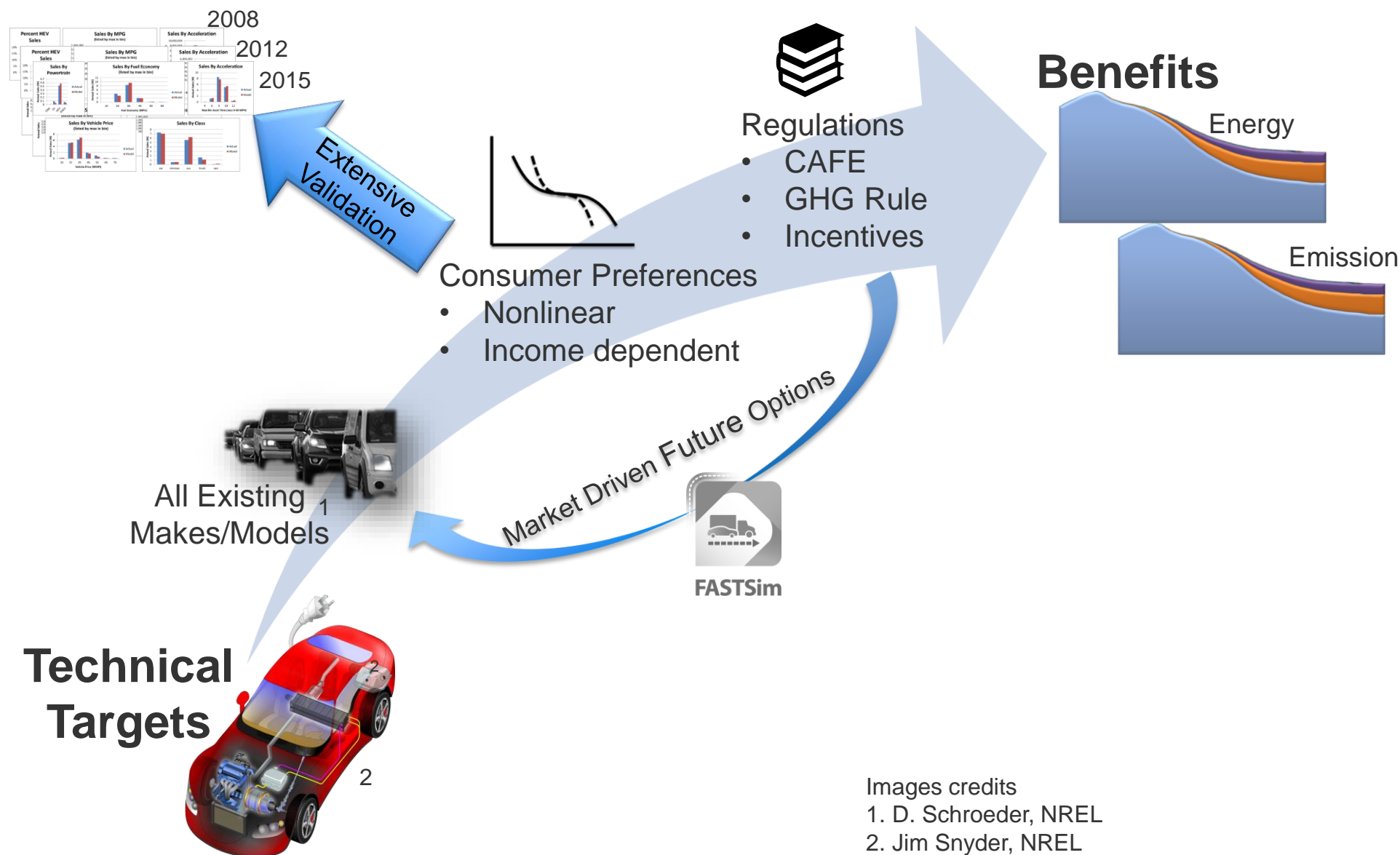
- Use ADOPT to estimate R&D energy and emission benefits
 - Improve model
 - Implement 2019 technical targets
 - Run No Program scenario
 - Compare to technology success scenarios
- Review results with VTO, HFTO, BETO
- Discuss target updates and rerun as needed



Approach: ADOPT



ADOPT



Images credits

1. D. Schroeder, NREL

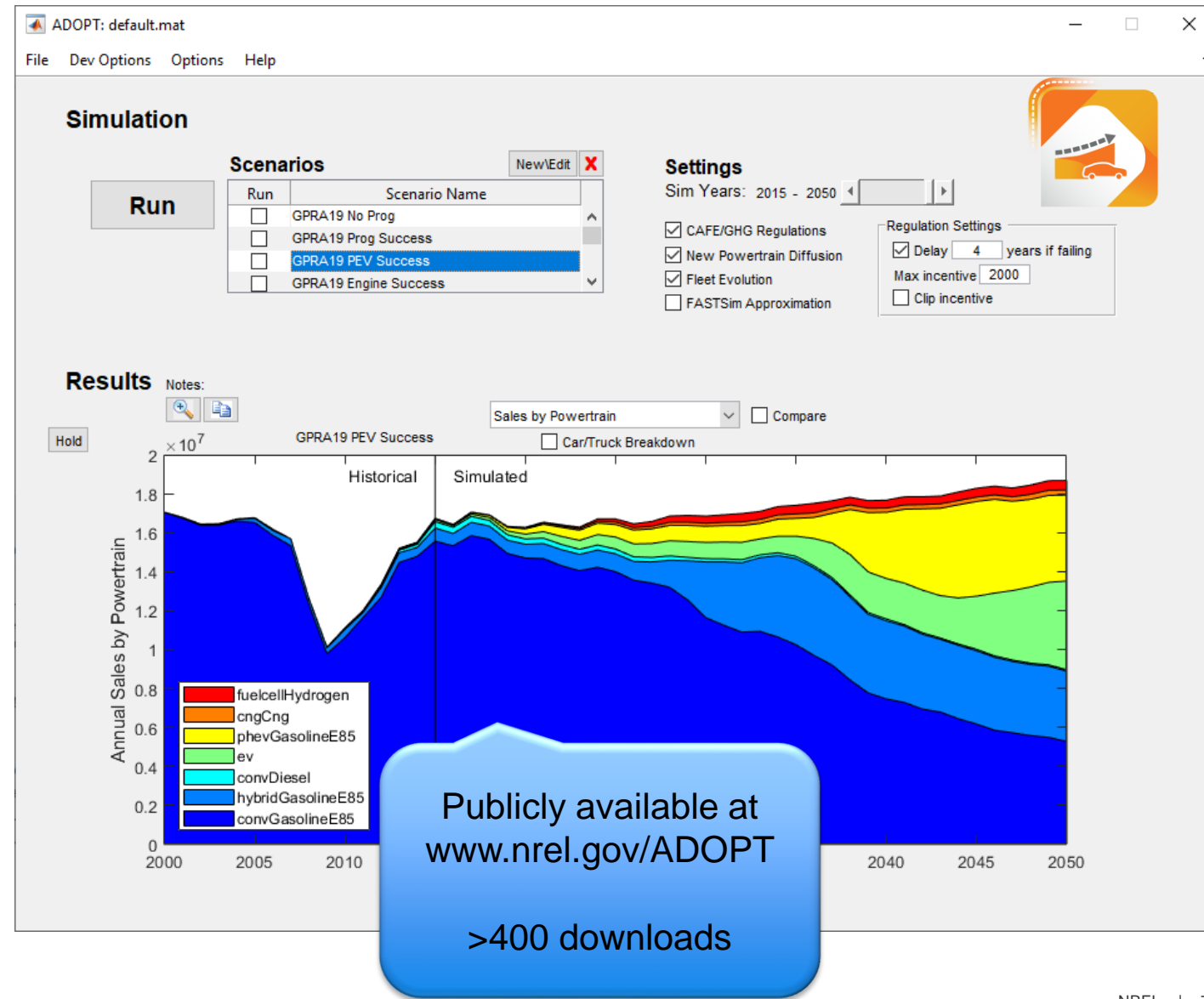
2. Jim Snyder, NREL

FASTSim: Future Automotive Systems Technology Simulator

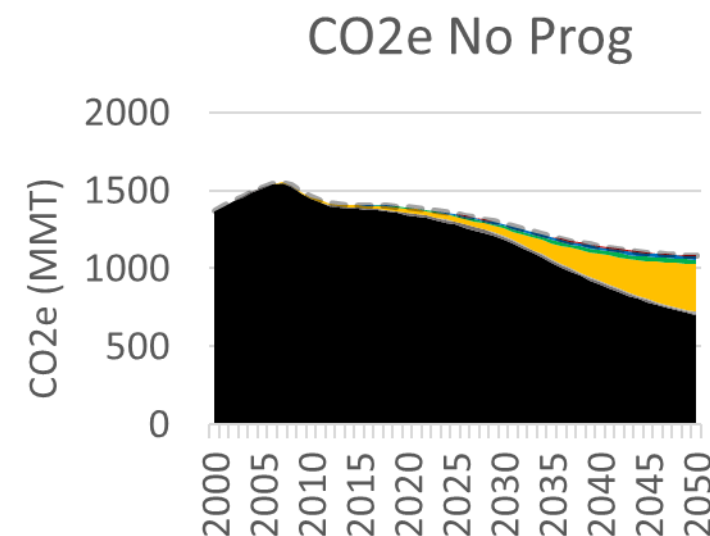
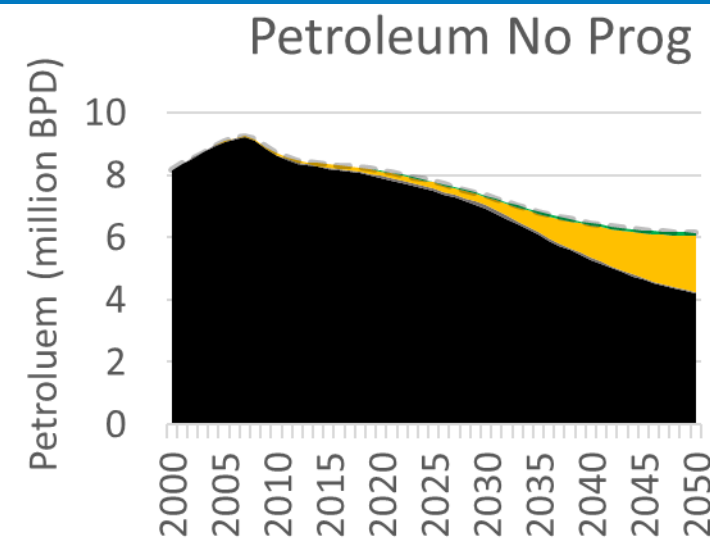
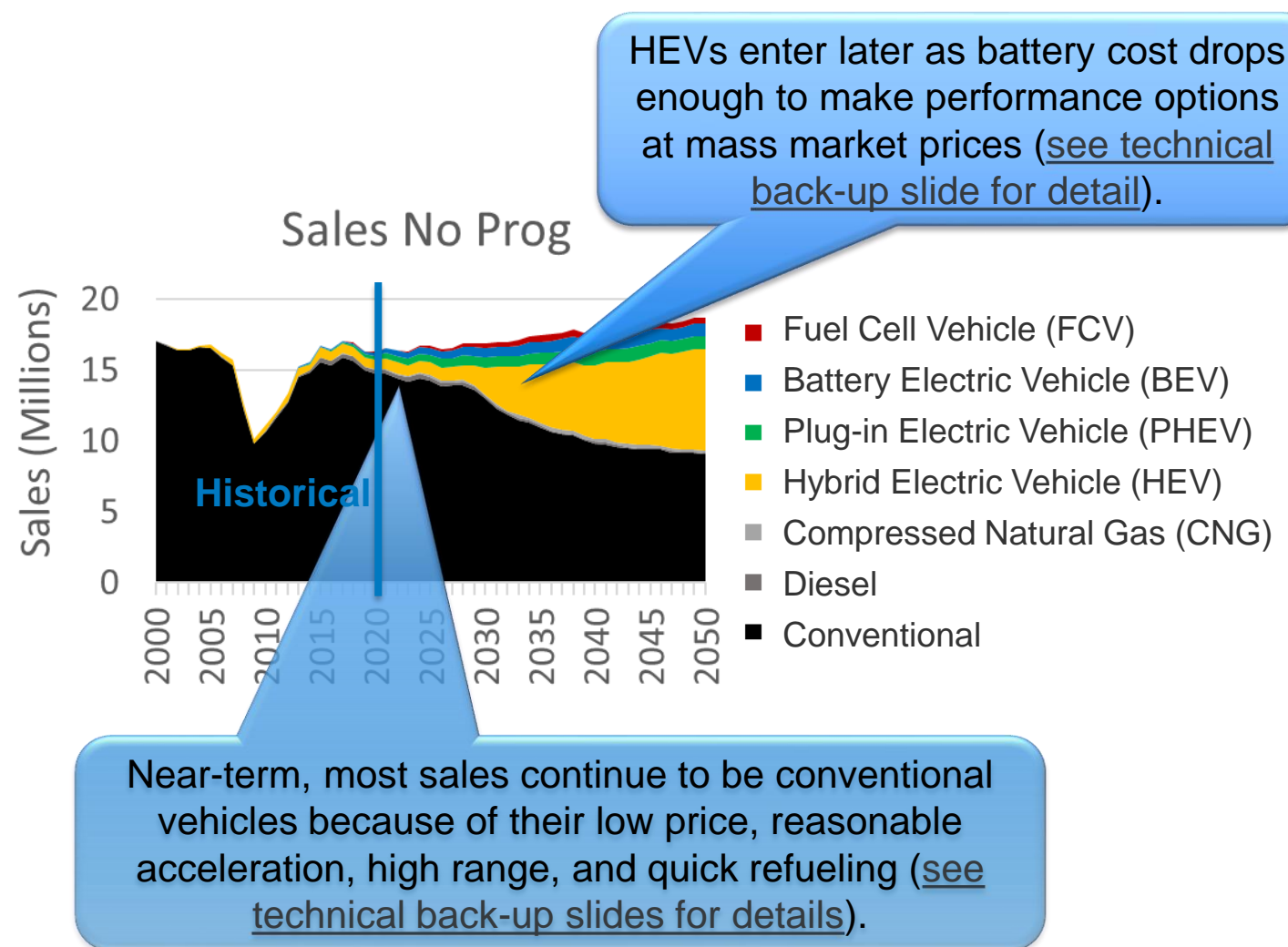
Approach: ADOPT

Structured and efficient approach

- A user interface provides
 - Easy input and vetting (charts) of technical targets and assumptions
 - Data management of scenarios
 - Extensive review of results
- Endogenously creates future vehicle options unique to each scenario
 - Optimizes vehicle component sizes (engine power, battery energy, etc.) to achieve the best combination of vehicle attributes for different income levels
- Runs each scenario in 1–4 hours overnight (hundreds of thousands of FASTSim runs)



Accomplishment: Preliminary No Program Results



No Program						
Program Success	Batteries	PEEM	Combustion	Materials	Fuel Cells	H2 Storage

PEEM: Power electronics and electric machines

H2: hydrogen

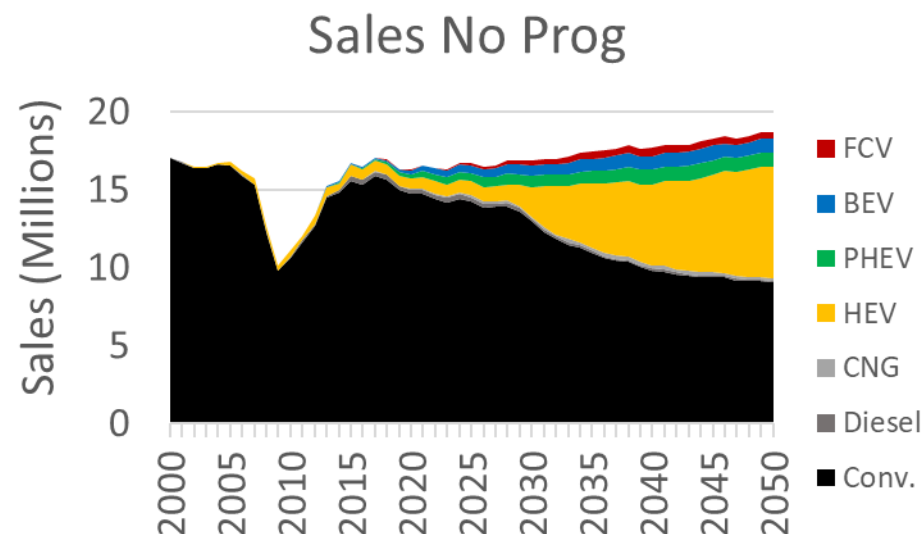
Electrification Success Using 2019 Assumptions

(also completed for combustion, materials, fuel cells
and hydrogen storage)

Technical Accomplishments and Progress

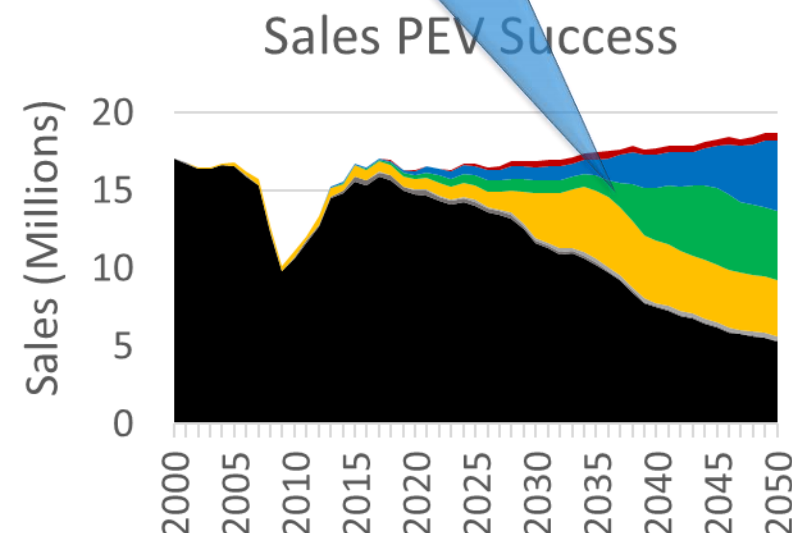
No Program						
Program Success	Batteries	PEEM	Combustion	Materials	Fuel Cells	H2 Storage

Accomplishment: Preliminary Electrification Success Sales Comparison



HEVs enter first again, but then PHEVs with quick acceleration at a mass market price as battery cost drops to \$130/kWh (see technical back-up slides).

Electrification Success



No Program

Program Success

Batteries

PEEM

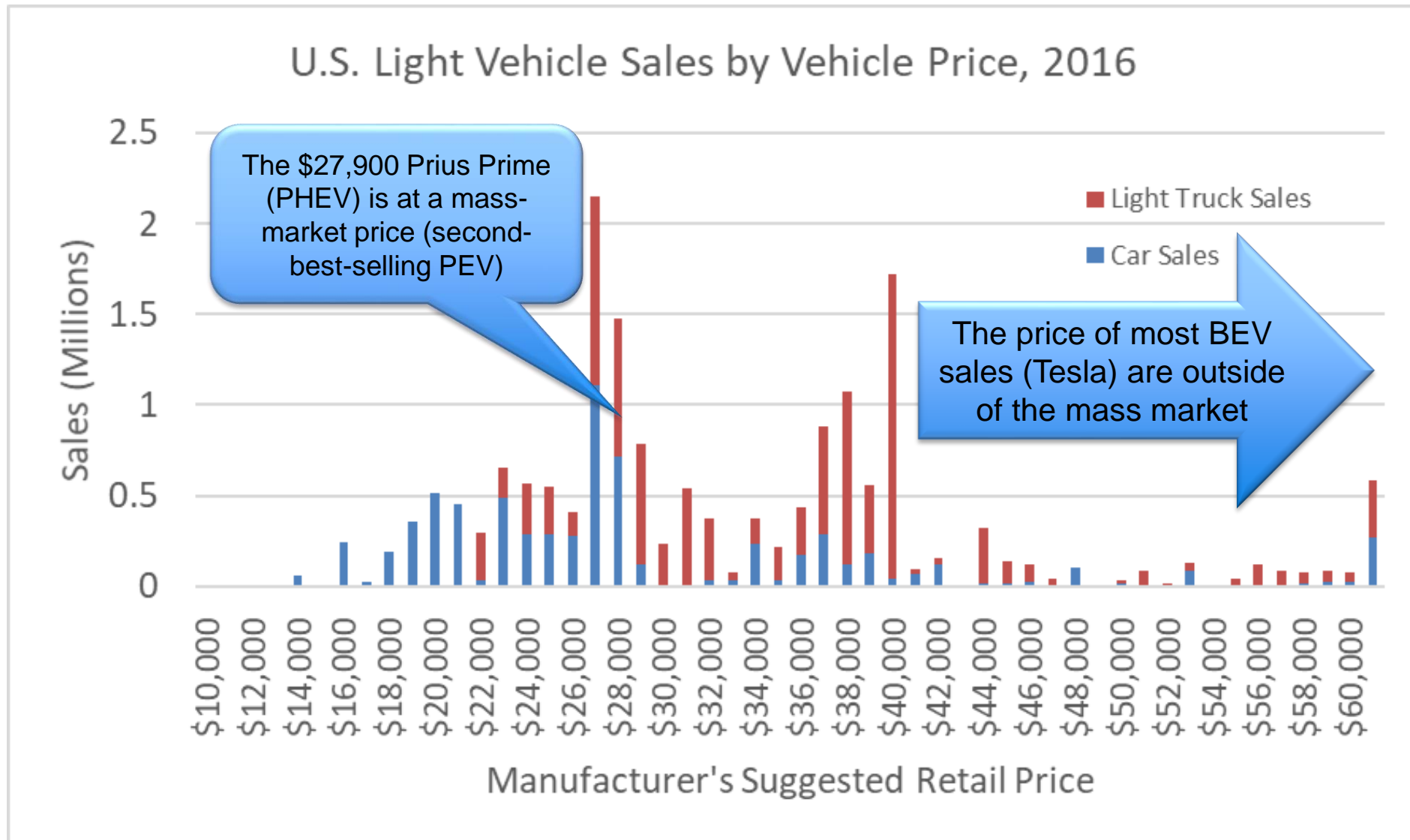
Combustion

Materials

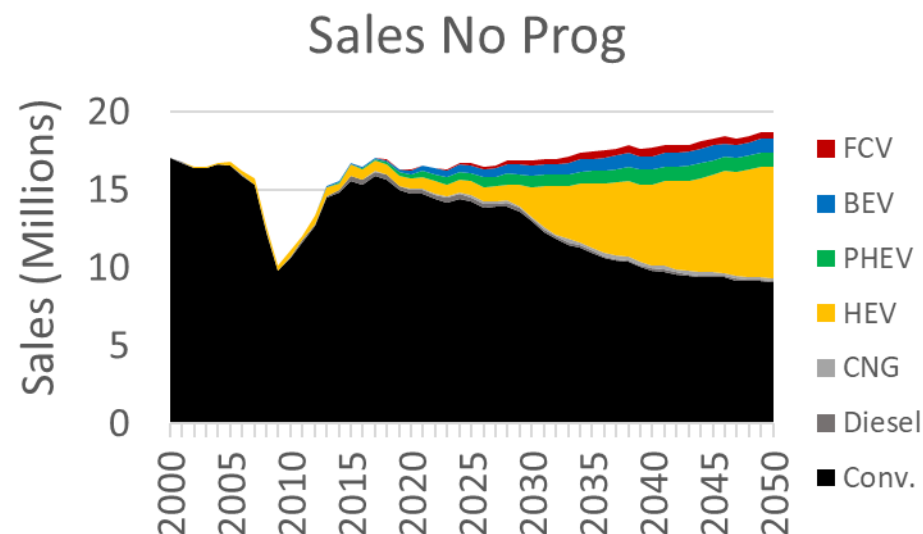
Fuel Cells

H2 Storage

Accomplishment: Checked that Mass Market PHEV Results are Supported by Sales Trends



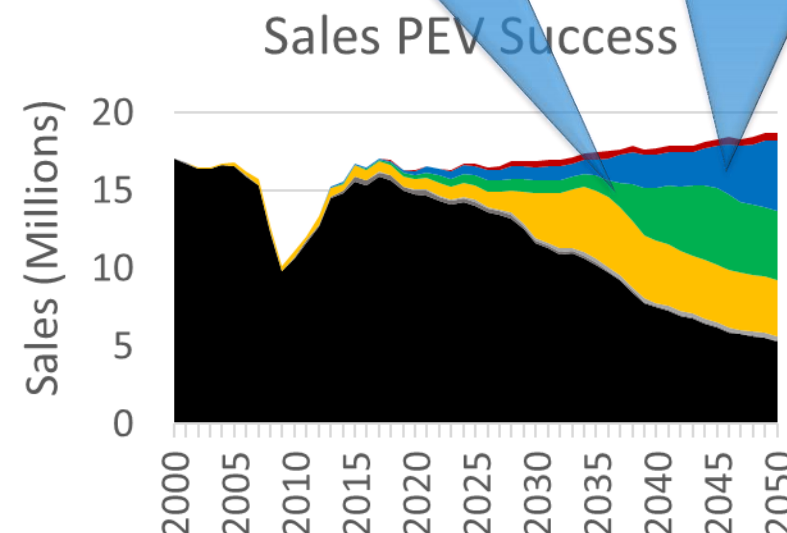
Accomplishment: Preliminary Electrification Success Sales Comparison



HEVs enter first again, but then PHEVs with quick acceleration at a mass market price as battery cost drops to \$130/kWh (see technical back-up slides).

BEVs enter when battery cost drops to \$80/kWh and can provide good range and quick acceleration at a mass market price.

Electrification Success



No Program

Program Success

Batteries

PEEM

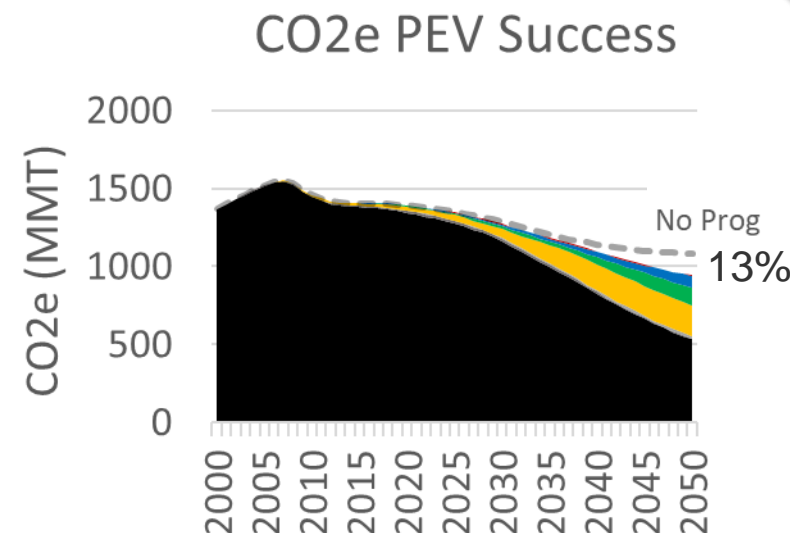
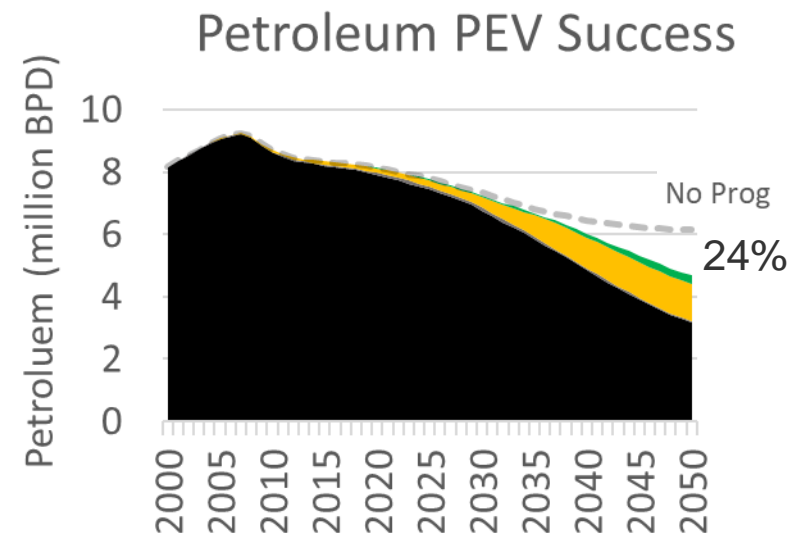
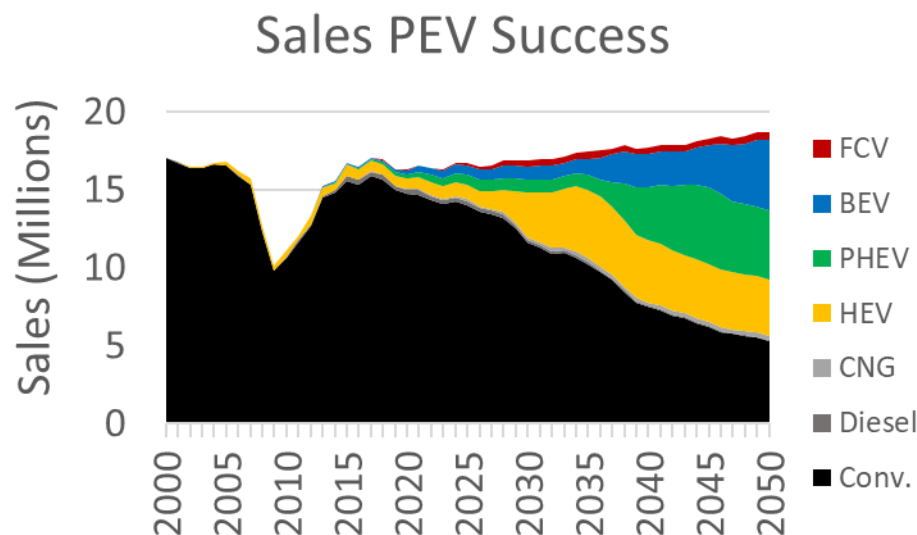
Combustion

Materials

Fuel Cells

H2 Storage

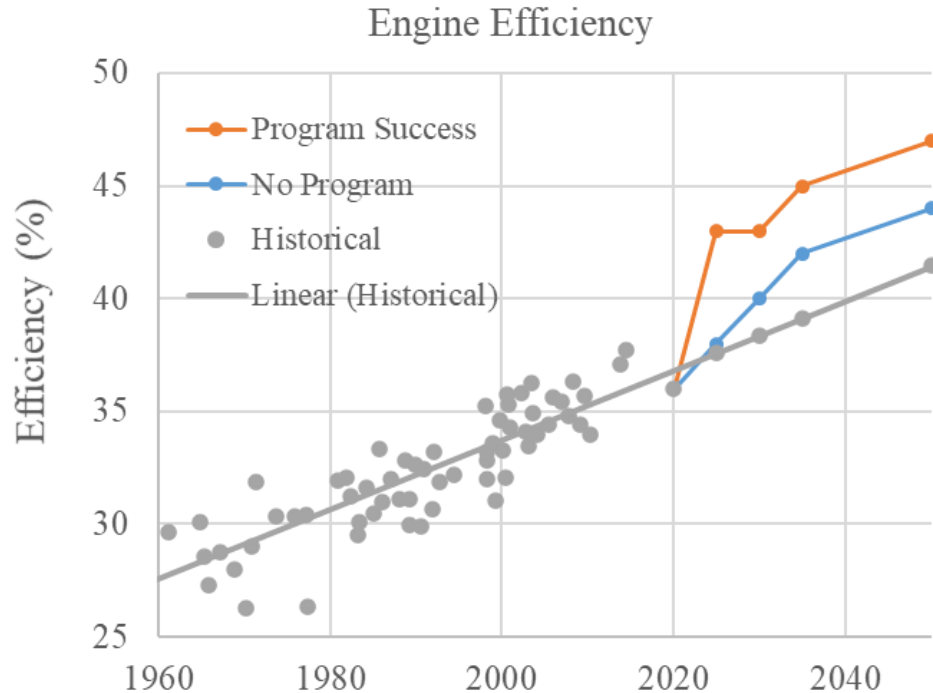
Accomplishment: Preliminary Electrification Benefits Results



24% energy and
13% emission
benefits

No Program	Batteries	PEEM	Combustion	Materials	Fuel Cells	H2 Storage
Program Success						

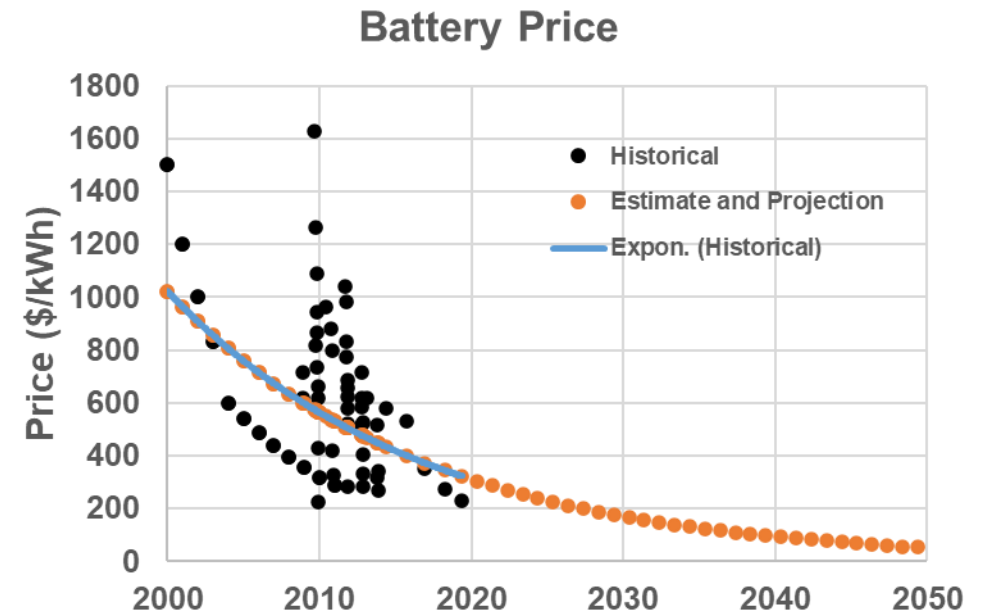
Accomplishment: Collected Historical Data



Takahashi, D., Nakata, K., Yoshihara, Y., and Omura, T., "Combustion Development to Realize High Thermal Efficiency Engines," SAE Int. J. Engines 9(3):1486-1493, 2016, <https://doi.org/10.4271/2016-01-0693>.

Collected historical data to help inform target update discussions

- Battery cost
- Engine efficiency
- Motor cost
- Power electronics cost



Nykqvist, B. and Nilsson, M. 2015. "Rapidly falling costs of battery packs for electric vehicles." *Nature Climate Change* 5: 329–332. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate2564>.

Responses to Previous Year Reviewers' Comments

Constructive comments from last review of this project (performed by another lab)

- “...it would be useful to look at program success scenarios one at a time for individual technology/subprogram targets...”
 - Implemented to show the value of each technology area, and the program robustness
- “...identify whether additional synergies may exist within the program investments.”
 - We ran scenarios (most not shown) that evaluate potential synergies, such as including material success with electrification (was not synergistic because it helps conventional vehicles more)
- “...explore sensitivity to fuel costs also seems critical...”
 - Included in next steps

Collaboration and Coordination with Other Institutions

- Working with ANL (Thomas Stephens, Aymeric Rousseau)
 - ANL provided useful background knowledge, experience, previous technical targets, and results
 - Compared sales and benefits results
 - Updated analysis based on their input and feedback
 - Comparing ADOPT/FASTSim's vehicles with Autonomie
- Ongoing meetings with VTO, BETO, and HFTO technology managers on
 - 2019 targets and benefits results
 - Updates to those targets
- Technology managers are interfacing with industry for input on targets
- Collaborating with heavy-duty vehicle effort (NREL's Alicia Birky)

Remaining Challenges and Barriers

- Capturing home charging availability
 - Many households have home charging, but not all
 - Need to capture additional cost for those that do not
- Breaking out preferences for multivehicle households
 - Households having a second, longer-range vehicle may be more open to purchasing a shorter-range BEV
- Considering changes to transportation and household paradigms
 - How significant are the trends in telecommuting (now with COVID-19)?
 - Are household income projections, which influence consumer preferences in ADOPT, changing?

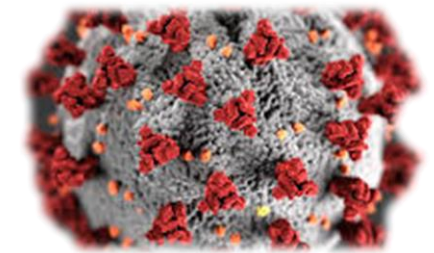
Proposed Future Research

FY 2020 (ongoing)

- Review 2019 targets and results with VTO technology managers
- Discuss target updates for 2020
- Complete ADOPT updates, including:
 - Latest AEO input assumptions and fuel price sensitivities
 - Home charging availability
- Complete additional run/review iterations with tech managers
- Q4: Milestones
 - Deliver completed LD Benefits Analysis Report for final DOE review
 - Go/No-Go: Assess priorities for year two; Input assumptions and model updates

FY 2021

- Update with new input assumptions
 - AEO **fuel prices** – expect significant changes
 - AEO emissions
 - Changes in vehicle regulations (incentives, CAFE, Greenhouse Gas Standards)
- Complete additional ADOPT updates to improve accuracy and value of benefits estimates
 - Multivehicle household impact on BEV purchases
 - Account for transportation related shifts (more **telecommuting** from COVID-19, changes in **household income** projections)
 - Feedback from tech managers and this review
- Run sensitivity analysis on key assumptions, such as fuel prices and fast charging



<https://www.state.gov/coronavirus/>

Any proposed future work is subject to change based on funding levels.

Summary



Relevance: Estimate the energy and emission benefits of R&D

Approach: Updated and applied ADOPT

- Used a well structured and efficient modeling approach (ADOPT)
- Completed model enhancements to improve accuracy
- Implemented 2019 technical targets
- Ran No Program scenario
- Compared to technology success scenarios

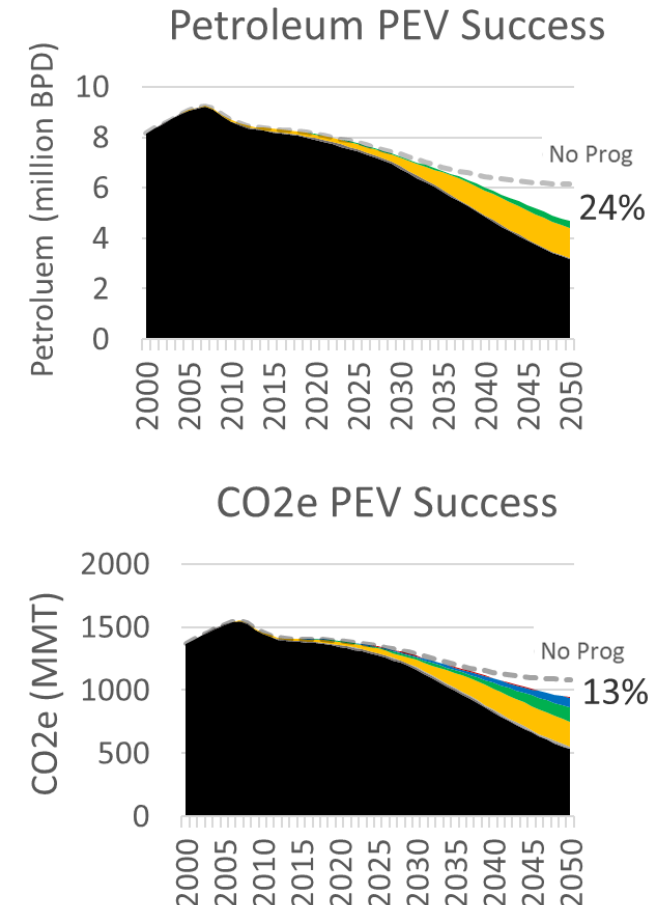
Accomplishments

- Estimated annual energy and emission R&D benefits
 - Electrification (Batteries & PEEM)
 - Combustion
 - Materials
 - Fuel cells and hydrogen storage
- Collected historical data to support target updates for next round of analysis

Collaborating with VTO, BETO, HFTO, ANL and NREL

Proposed Future Research

- Continue to update assumptions, targets, and benefit estimates
- Add sensitivity analysis, such as variations in fuel prices and fast charging
- Capture vehicle choice impact of having multiple vehicles in a household
- Complete capturing impact of home charging availability



Thank You

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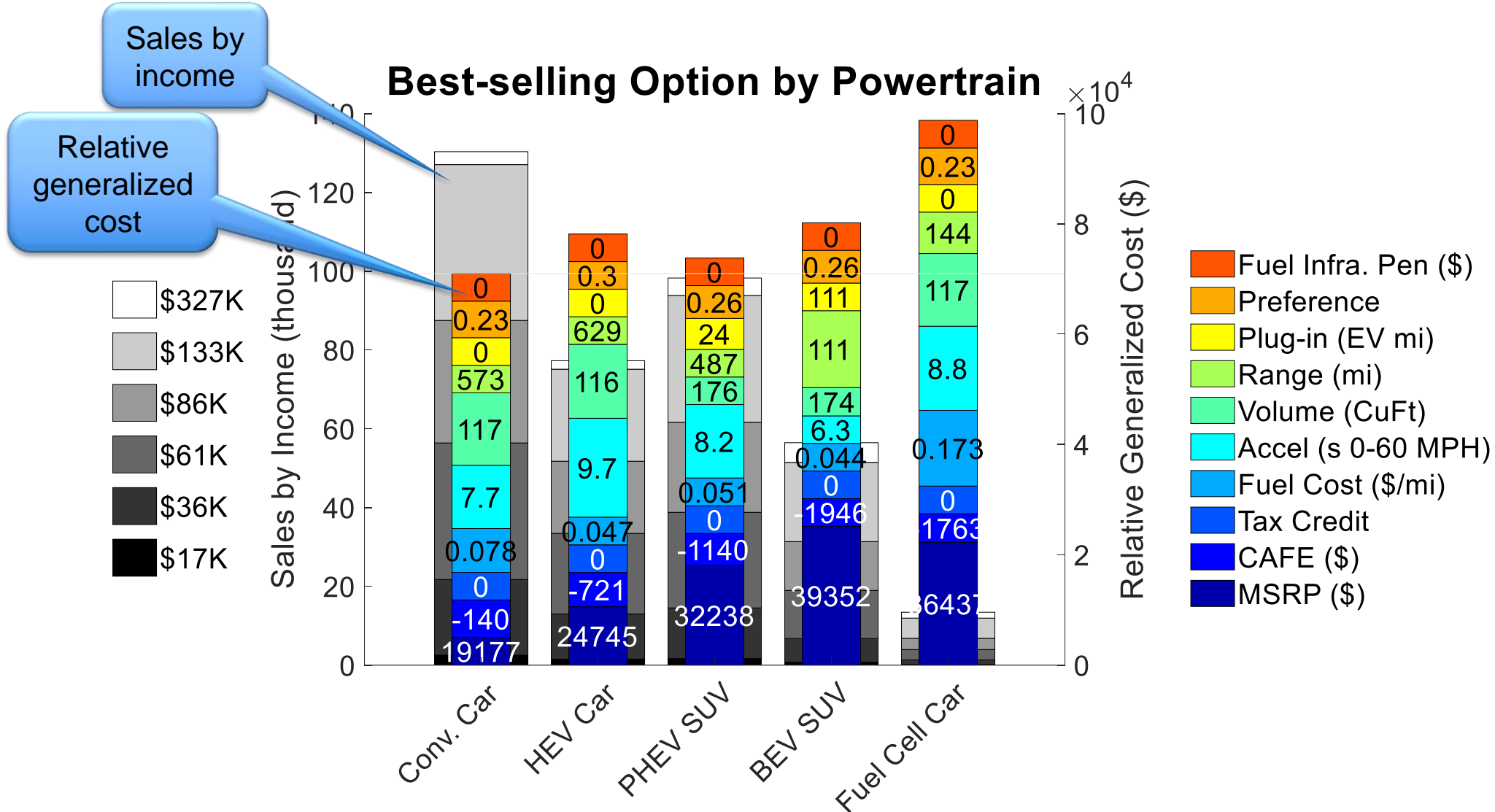
NREL/PR-5400-76716

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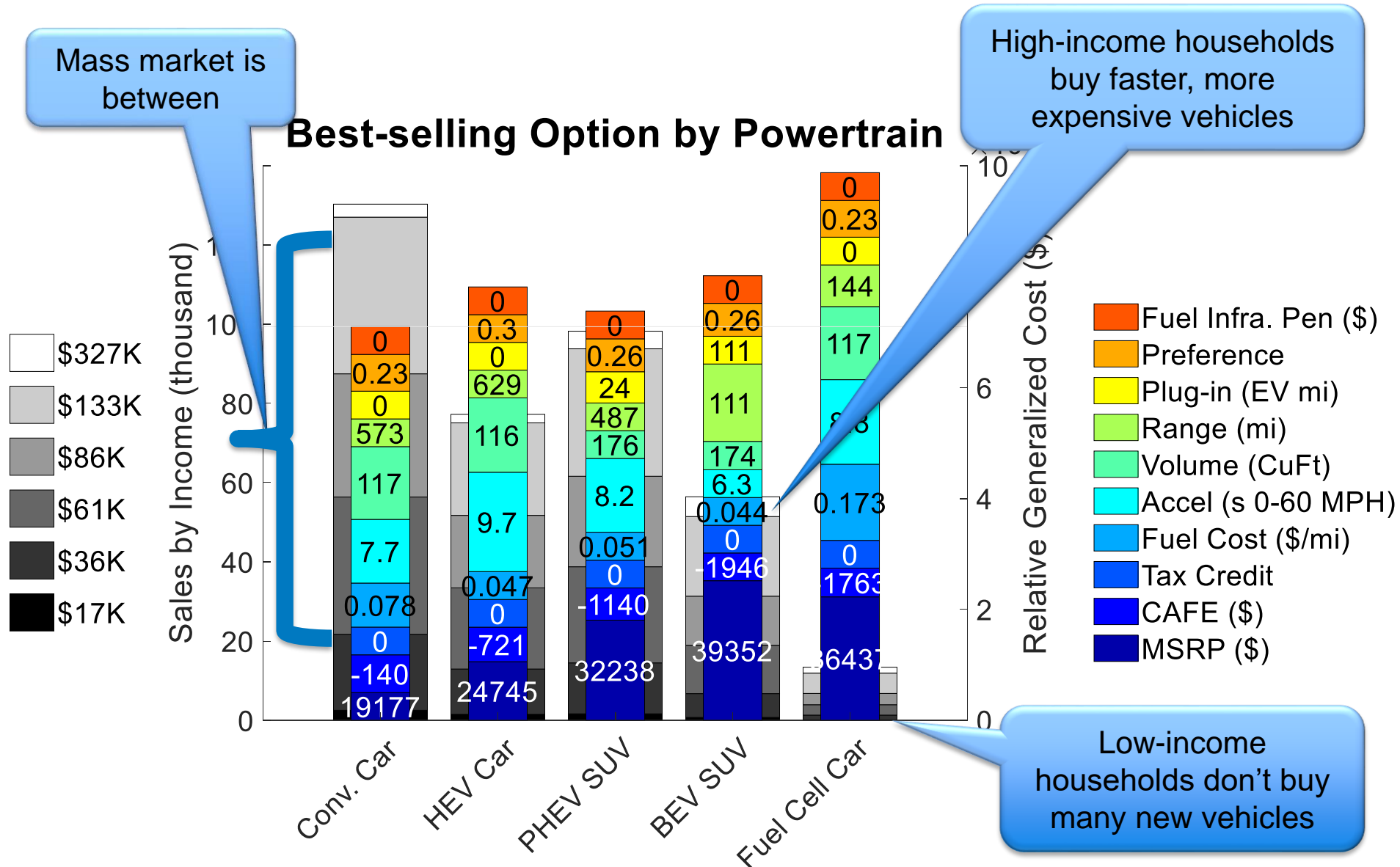


Technical Back-Up Slides

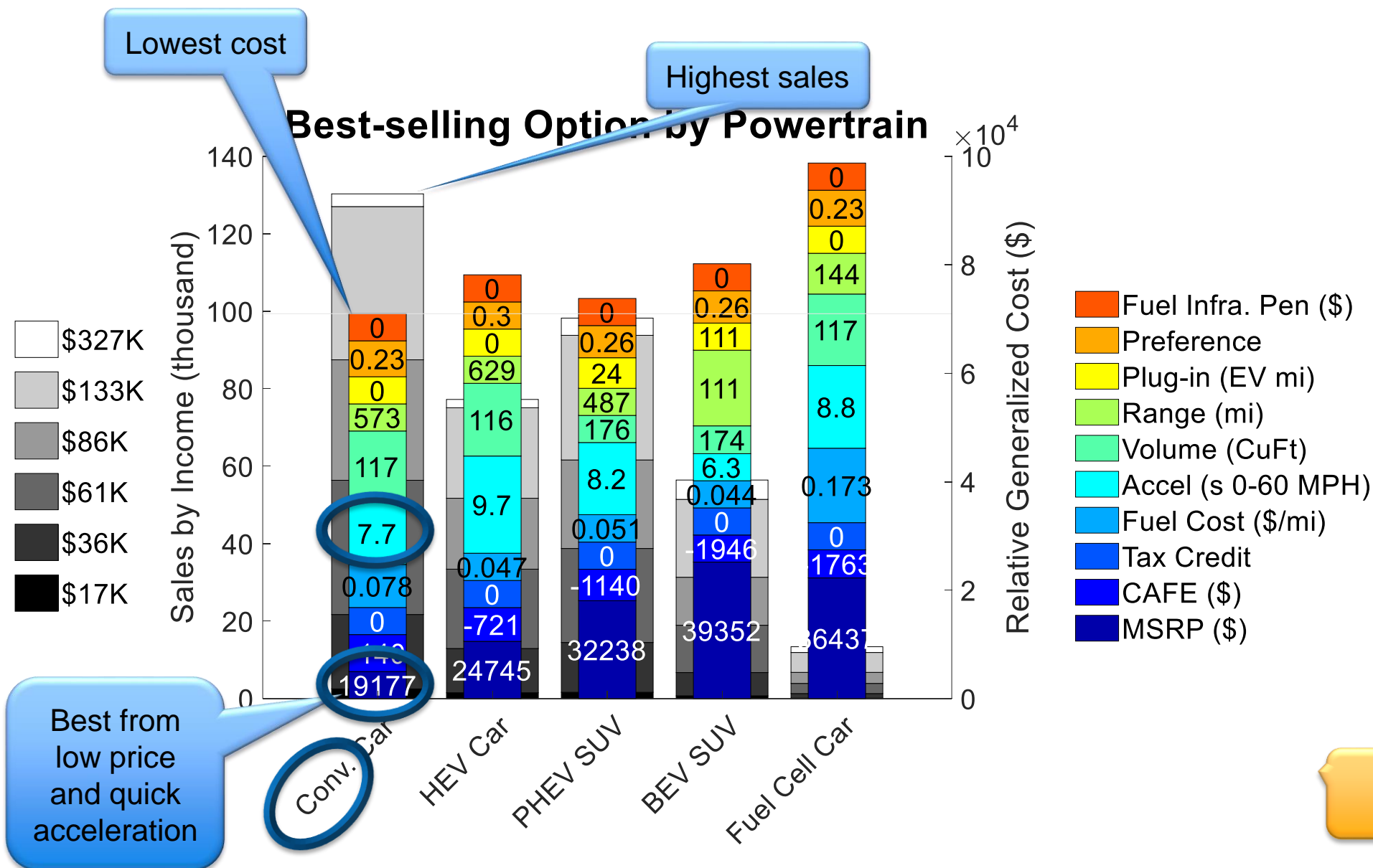
Accomplishment: 2020 Sales Explanation



Accomplishment: 2020 Sales Explanation – Income

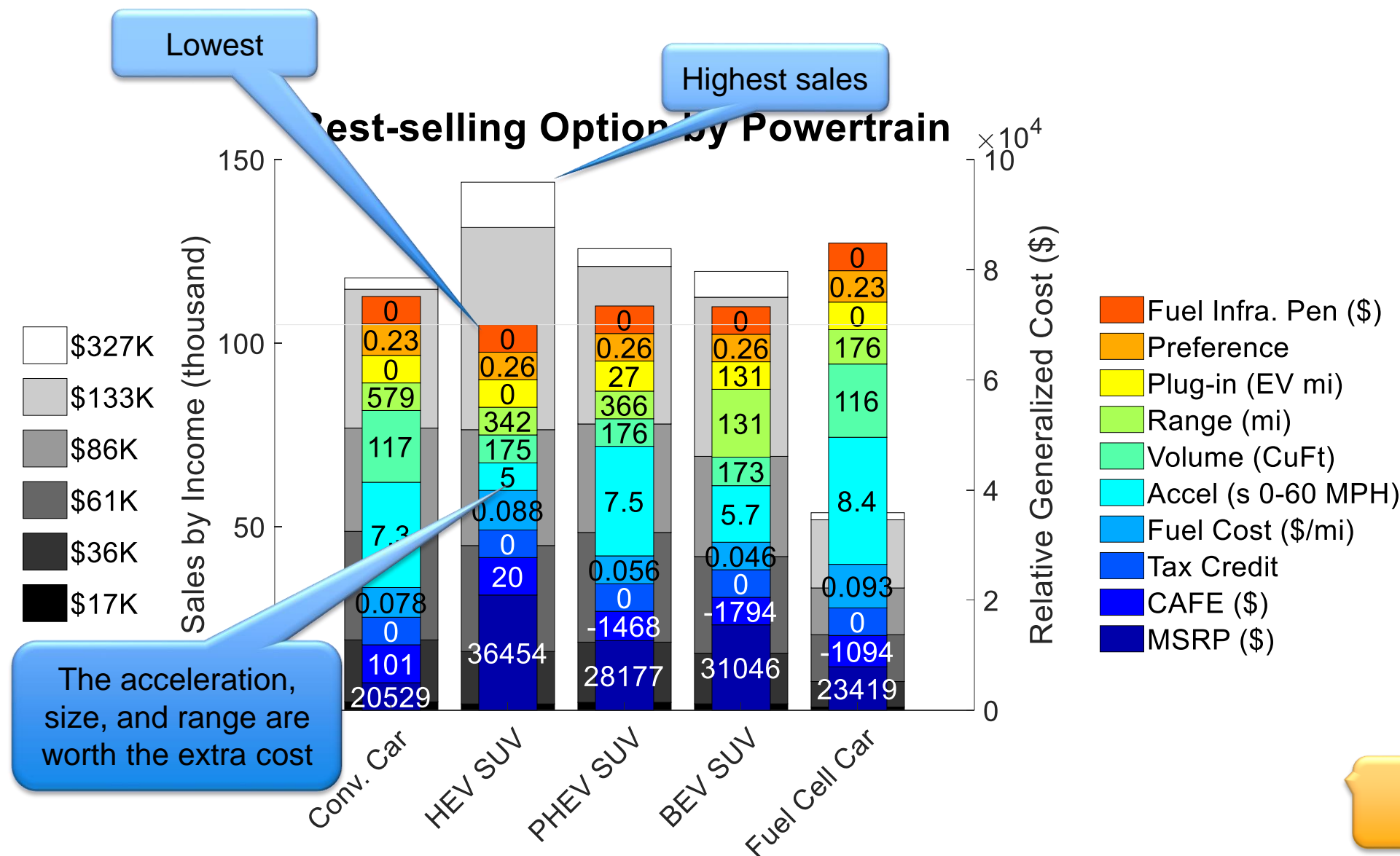


Accomplishment: 2020 Sales Explanation



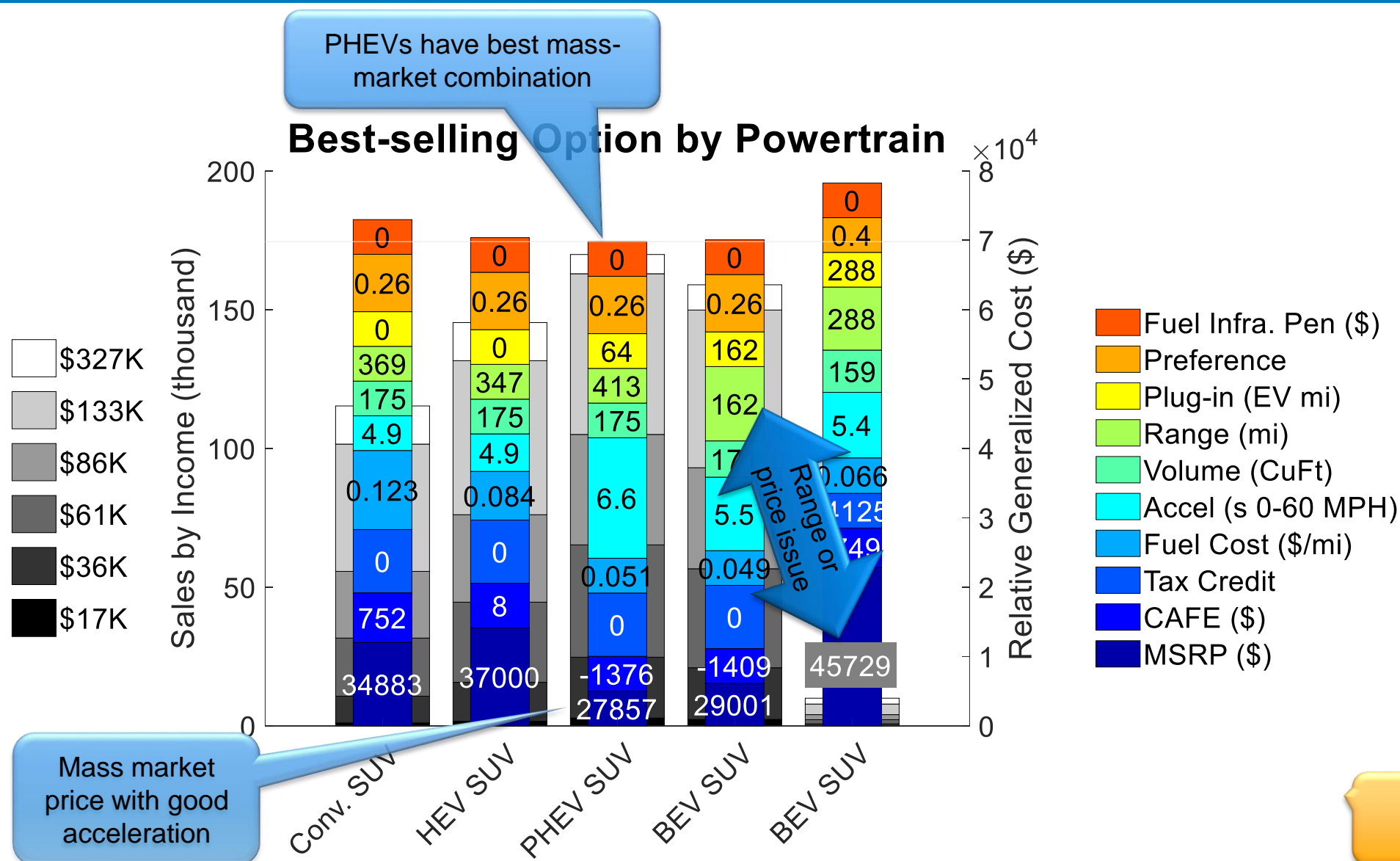
Return

Accomplishment: 2040 HEV Sales Explanation



Return

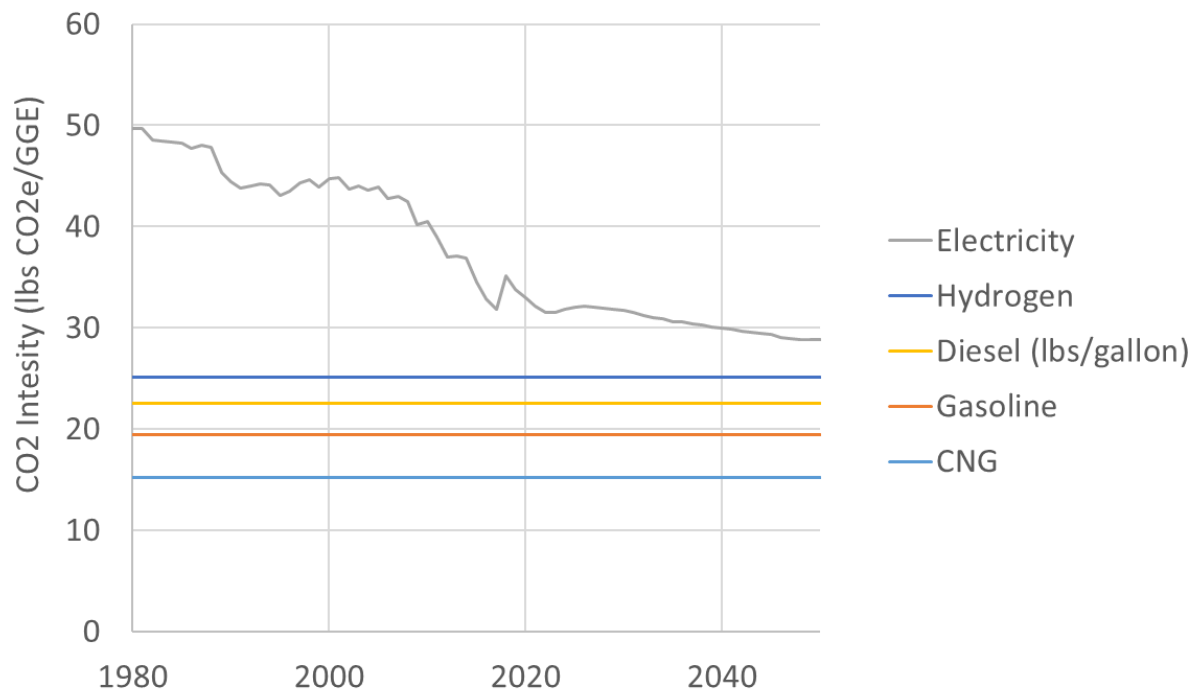
Accomplishment: 2035 PHEV Sales Explanation – Income



Reviewer-Only Slides

Approach: Assumptions

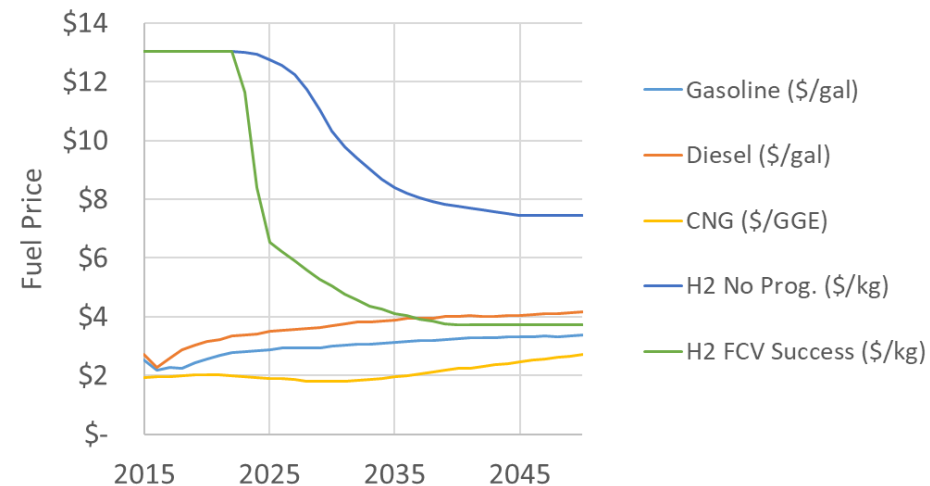
Carbon Intensity



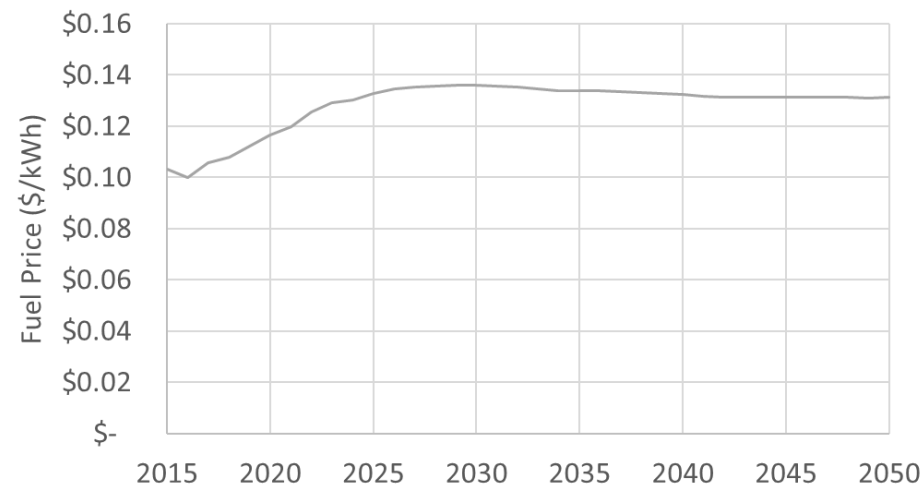
CO2e: carbon dioxide equivalent
FCV: fuel cell vehicle
GGE: gasoline gallon equivalent

Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) reference oil price

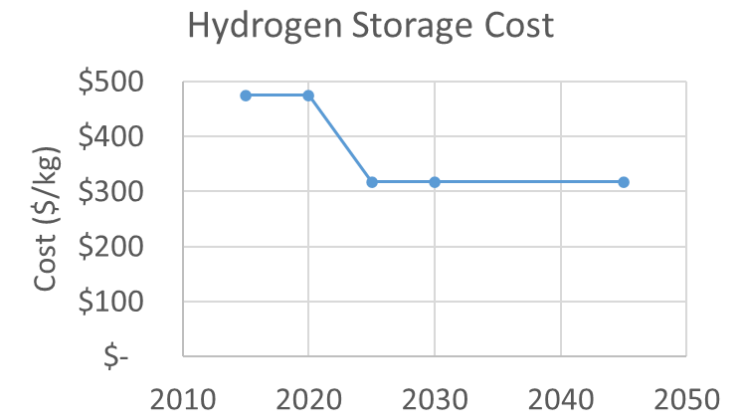
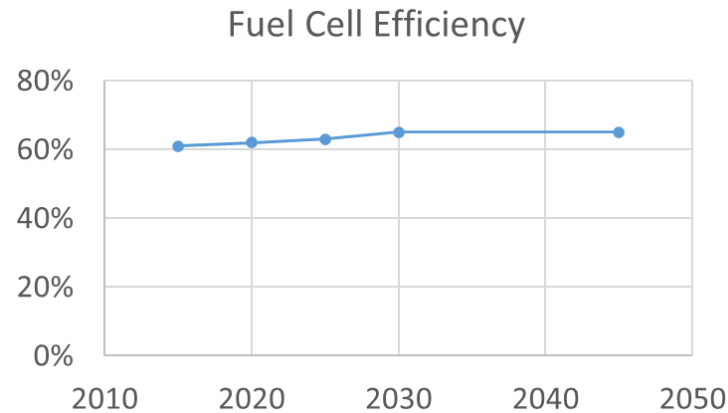
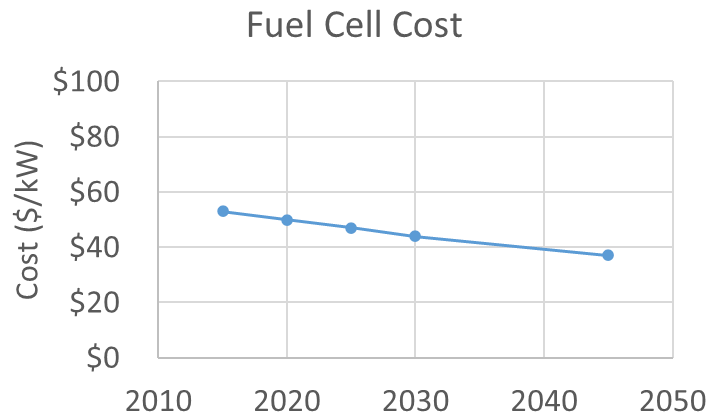
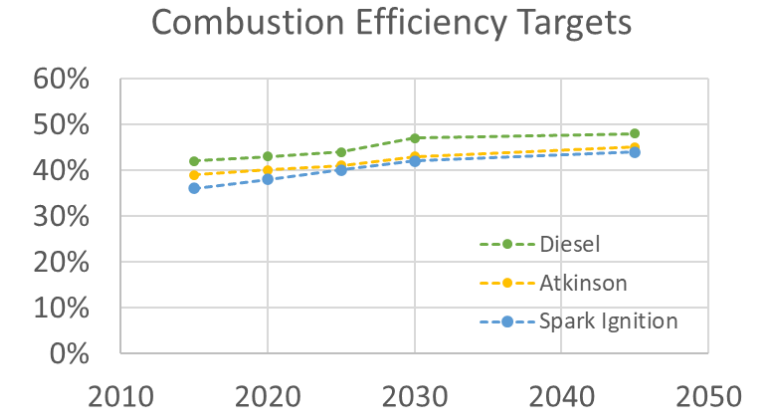
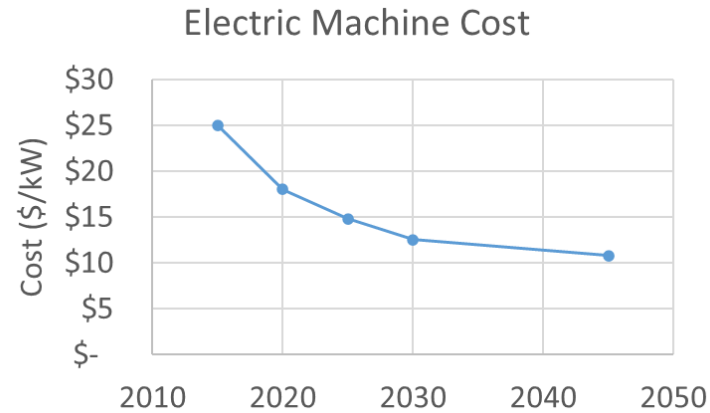
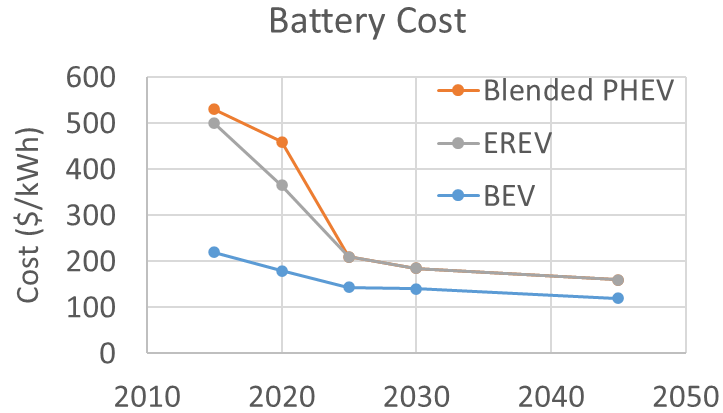
Fuel Price Assumptions



Electricity Price Assumption



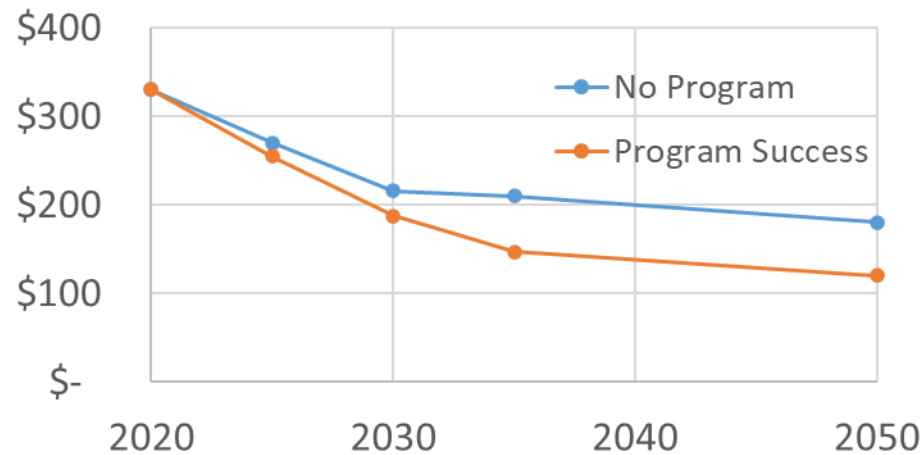
Approach: No Program Technical Target Assumption Highlights



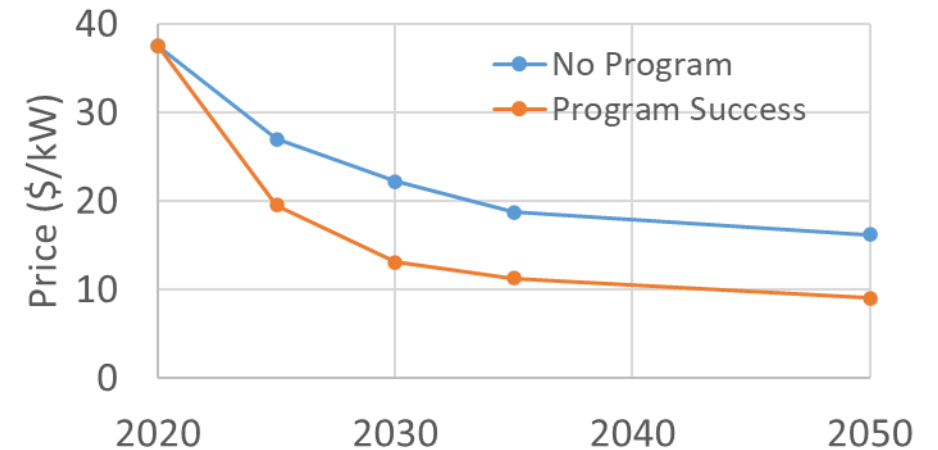
Approach: Electrification Target Highlights

To estimate sales:
Cost → Price (1.5x)
Lab Year → Market Year (+5)

BEV Battery Price



Electric Machine Price (Power Term)



Publications and Presentations

- Additional information on ADOPT
 - Publicly available download: www.nrel.gov/ADOPT (over 400 downloads)
 - Overview paper: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/63608.pdf>
- Additional information on FASTSim, the vehicle powertrain model integrated with ADOPT (over 4,000 downloads)
 - Publicly available download: www.nrel.gov/FASTSim
 - Overview paper: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/63623.pdf>
- Example publications using ADOPT for other projects
 - E. Kontou, M. Melaina, and A. Brooker, “Light-Duty Vehicle Attribute Projections (Years 2015–2030),” Report: California Energy Commission (July 2018), <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy18osti/70455.pdf>.
 - T. Theiss, T. Alleman, A. Brooker, A. Elgowainy, G. Fioroni, J. Han, S. Huff, C. Johnson, M. Kass, P. Leiby, R. Martinez, R. McCormick, K. Moriarty, E. Newes, G. Oladosu, J. Szybist, J. Thomas, M. Wang, and B. West, “Summary of High-Octane Mid-Level Ethanol Blends Study,” Report: Oak Ridge National Laboratory (July 2016), <https://info.ornl.gov/sites/publications/Files/Pub61169.pdf>.